

THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. III.

Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, January 28, 1865.

[No. 20]

The Daily Union Vedette.

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
California and Nevada Volunteers.

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L. P. FISHER,
629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for The Daily Union Vedette, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

J. M. SIMMONS,
Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue,
First Division, District of Utah.
Residence: Two doors east of the Theatre,
opposite City Hall, Salt Lake City.

JAS. M. THURMOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office at Oriental Hotel, up stairs.
Particular attention given to Criminal business.
All Legal Instruments drawn up on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.
ROCKTON, Tooele County, Utah, January 1st 1865. Major P. A. GILLHAM is our authorized Agent to transact business for us, and our name in Stockton and Tooele County, Jan 14-1m CLARK, ROGERS & Co

JAS. W. STEVENS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on 1st East Temple street, opposite Seventy's Hall.

GILBERT & SONS,
Dealers in
Groceries, Hardware, Clothing etc.
Main St., next to Salt Lake House.

SALT LAKE HOUSE,
F. LITTLE, Proprietor.
East Temple Street, Salt Lake City. #261

Mansion House,
Corner of Emigration Street and State Road,
Great Salt Lake City.
W. B. WELTON, Proprietor.

T. D. BROWN & SON,
Provision Store,
EXPRESS & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
1st Temple St., (Salt Lake House), G. S. L. City.
Exchange Sold on all parts of the United States
and Europe.

HABLEY & MINER,

Auction and Commission Merchants

Main Street, No. 6, below 2d South Temple.

All kinds of Merchandise and Stock taken and sold on Commission. Regular sales every evening at 7 o'clock. Promptly attended to.

JAMES L. MINER,

Commission Merchant,

1st East Temple Street,

opposite the Court House, Salt Lake City.

Particular attention given to business in Utah.

HOLLER & SNYDER,

Dealers in Commission Merchants.

Second South Temple Street, two doors

from East Temple Street, (West)

Will sell at public and private sale, at Tan

clock every morning, Groceries, Wagon,

Merchandise, etc. Warehouse for Storage.

Wanted: Produce of all kinds. None

N. S. RANSOFF & CO.

Dealers in

Dry Goods & Ready Made Clothing.

Main Street, Salt Lake City.

UNITED STATES SALOON.

W. L. SHOLDS, Proprietor.

This is the FIRST and OLDEST established

SALT LAKE CITY.

If you wish the BEST BEER, cold or hot,

call at this house.

If you wish the BEST COCKTAIL, call at this

house.

If you wish to smoke the BEST CIGAR, call

at this house.

If you wish to read the LATEST NEWS, call

at this house.

If you wish to be TREATED LIKE A GEN-

TELMAN, call at this house.

A GOOD FIRE

always kept at this house.

Saloon Hours from 4 o'clock in the morning

until 10 at night.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this

Mine at the shortest notice.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the

Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLTON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

National Corral and Livestock Stable

NEXT TO NATIONAL

HOTEL, 1ST SOUTH TEMPLE

STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Subscribers have fitted up in good style a

Stable and Corral, and are now able to fur-

GOOD SADDLE ANIMALS

Splendid Turn-Outs

to all who may favor them with their patronage.

HORSES GROOMED AND BOARDED

BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.

(On the East Temple Street.)

South West corner, Main & 1st South Temple St.

SALT LAKE CITY.

STEEL, ROGERS & CO., Proprietors.

We are now prepared to receive orders for

all kinds of cutlery, and to have them

made to order at our establishment.

WEALS AT ALL HOUSES.

From 12 A. M. to 12 P. M. One table with

seats supplied with the best food.

Best and Market Afforded.

Call parties accompanied on the short-

est notice.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

On 1st East Temple Street, between

1st and 2nd South Temple Streets.

OCCEIDENTAL HOTEL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.

UNION HALL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Call on

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

ELLIS & BROTHERS

Have just received a full and complete as-

sortment of

General Merchandise,

consisting in part of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS IN VARIETY.

Ladies' Minors and Children's Hats.

Embroideries of all descriptions.

Quilts and Bedding.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Fancy Notions, etc., etc.

Also, a full assortment of Gentlemen's

Ready Made Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Hats and Caps of all prices and qualities.

Boots and shoes of the best manufacture.

California blankets of varied shades.

Straw matting, Window shades, etc.

And a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Rope of all sizes, Glass and Queens

ware, Stationery and Blank

Books, Dye Stuffs, etc.

Groceries, Paints, Oils, Cigars and

Tobacco. Wines and Liquors, Coal

Oil and looking glasses.

All of which we offer for sale, wholesale and

retail, at prices cheaper than the cheapest, tak-

ing as our motto.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

One of our firm residing in the market city,

our facilities are such that we shall constantly

SALT LAKE NEWS DEPOT

1st East Temple Street, between Theater and South

Temple.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

1st East Temple Street, between Theater and South

Temple.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

Anything in this line not procurable in the

place, can be sent for by

SALT LAKE NEWS DEPOT.

CALL AND INQUIRE.

West Main Street, between Theater and South

Temple.

YOUNG AMERICA SALOON.

1st East Temple Street, between Theater and South

Temple.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

HOT AND COLD DRINKS.

FINEST STYLE.

Liquors, 25 cents.

A DESIRABLE THING.

A WELL MADE BOOT OR SHOE THAT

combines style and comfort with that

endurance and good looks, is a thing

which every man should have.

MR. DAVID FUDNEY,

At the Josephite Missionary House, 12th

Street, Salt Lake City.

CITY BAKERY.

THE undersigned has most respectfully

announced to the public of

SALT LAKE CITY & UTAH

TERRITORY.

that they have opened, on Main Street, oppo-

site to the Salt Lake House, an

EXTENSIVE BAKERY.

where at all times may be found a full as-

sortment of

Pastries and Cakes of all kinds.

among which are the following:

FRUIT CAKES.

POUND DO.

CHRISTMAS DO.

WASHINGTON DO.

BOSTON GREEN DO.

JELLY DO.

JELLY ROLLS.

and a large stock of

CANDIES.

NOTES.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

to which they invite the attention of all.

dec-24

BRADBURN & CO.

W. L. LAMAR,

New York.

O. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

We clip the following from the

S. F. Bulletin of Jan. 1865.

Some Characteristics on Mr.

Lane. Edward Everett, who died on Sunday

morning, belonged to a literary

class of which John Quincy Ad-

ams was the founder. He was a

paragon of learning, a distin-

guished linguist, a consum-

mate and fluent orator. He was

educated in Europe, where he en-

joyed opportunities for witness-

ing the best debates in the Brit-

ish Parliament. He was one of

the few men consulted by Daniel

Webster in the preparation of

his elaborate arguments. He was

associated with Webster when the

latter prepared his celebrated re-

sponse to Robert Y. Hayne in the

year 1830, and was present at its

delivery. I think he was the lik-

eliest executor of Webster's

movement in that memorable de-

bate where Webster retorted

Banquo's ghost upon Hayne with

overwhelming effect. An scholar

as he was more miscellaneous in

his readings than Webster, and

was held in the highest regard

by the great Expounder because

of his superior attainments and

critical judgment. It is perhaps

the highest compliment that any

literary man could possibly re-

ceive to be bestowed thus by him,

who, above all other men, was

the great master of the English

language.

Mr. Everett, unlike Hawthorne,

Emerson, Irving, Paoli and

other literary contemporaries, con-

fined himself to transient efforts

with the pen, and wrote and spoke

chiefly to some occasion where

the interest felt was ephemeral.

He enjoyed wealth and furnished

himself with a magnificent lib-

rary. His was a life of literary

ease and leisure. He was in Con-

gress, but did not, like Clay,

Webster, Tristram, Burges, Hayne,

Hamilton, McDuffie, and that

class, take up or throw down

party gauntlets. He was a mild,

persuasive speaker, not much

mixing in with agitating politi-

cal questions--was essentially

Human life was held at a cheap rate in Salt Lake, during the years 1857-8. The knife and revolver did a large business; and obnoxious persons were disposed of by the Woolley-Clinton process, which recent sermons promulgated in the 13th Ward Meeting House. The Salt Lake leaders assert that when the troops left Camp Floyd this condition of affairs ceased, and they were left free to breathe the mountain air without troubling to disturb or annoy. Camp Floyd is forty-five miles from Salt Lake, as far away as a Mormon assassin could kill on the most public street of the city and in front of the most prominent houses of entertainment; and in broad daylight, a Sergeant wearing the uniform of the United States, and escape punishment for the slaying of a man, and a man committed to a time when that Sergeant was in the city by the order of the General, and supposed to be under the protection of civil law.

Seven years ago Salt Lake rivalled any other community of like size in the number of its brawls, fights, thefts and murders, and but little interest was manifested, whether Dick shot Harry or whether Harry knifed Dick. As late as 1859 men walking out after night, carried their revolvers in their hands. The record proves this. Who has forgotten the Mountain Meadow Massacre—the Pike, McNeal, Parish, Potter and Forgan murders; and others too numerous to mention? Do the guilty ones now living in this Territory lay theattering unguile to their souls that they have escaped the penalty of an outraged law? They are known, many of them are well known. The hand of Justice is almost ready to visit them. Until this volume under the protection of the Salt Lake leaders let them stalk through the Territory bearing the brand of Cain upon their foreheads. So sure as the day follows the night, so sure will these many wholesale murders in Utah be terribly avenged upon the actors and abettors of them.

Our readers will see by the reprint of the sermons (?) that we have published during the past few days, and which were all delivered during the conference of the Mormon church, last spring, that not a leader of the people of Utah has expressed one loyal sentiment for our government. On the contrary, their discourses have been fraught with nothing but direct abuse of the administration, and as a general thing, with the most shameful, vulgar, obscene and low attentions, sufficient to cause a blush to mount the cheek of any culprit or prostitute.

We give, to-day, the remarks of Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon Elders, as spoken at the Tabernacle on Saturday, April 9th, 1864, in answer to a question.

Brothers and Sisters, we requested this morning to speak, I will do so according to the truth which God may give me. [Compared the saints to precious metals, spoke of their influence and power, told his experience and trials as a missionary.] Where is the government now that feels self-confident? Where is the cabinet that does not tremble at our influence? Our testimony is all power to sow the seeds of the kingdom.

me that the kingdom will never fall. We must trust in God in His spirit, in word and deed. Remember, that heaven is pleading our cause, and we are to spend our time in conflict with men. I feel satisfied that the President is all right. When in Philadelphia, I was challenged by a minister to argue about the President. I told him that I could find no record, that when Lucifer was pitched over the battlements of heaven, God condemned him to argue with him as to his own righteousness.

Some of our folks are hearing wonderful stories of the gold mines discovered. [Related a dream about gold.] The Lord presides over gold. He holds it. It belongs to him. We have no occasion to come in contact with the Constitution of the United States. The moment they alter it, we are not bound by it. It is then gone, torn into shreds, like rags. We have no reason to fear the power of this world. We have no reason to fear the gold mine. We have no reason to fear the inclination for speculation. If the nation had given us what we asked for, it was only a little. It would have saved millions and billions of treasure. But they turned a deaf ear to us. They may try to make a million, it is too late. Keep away from the ungody; do not mingle with them. Seek for the Gods of truth, and leave the Gods of this world to others. Amen.

"If I did not consider myself competent to transact business, without asking my wife's or any other woman's counsel, I think I ought to let that business alone." BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Let Justice be Done, Though the Heavens Fall.

In the balmy days of the "Seven Hills," city of Rome, when personal grievance or insult was avenged in the Ring by the fearless Gladiator, and when the smiles and favor of the softer sex were often thus contended for, then it was that the Roman hero was in his pristine purity, although in his infancy. An umpire was selected, not of the plebeian mass, nor one who was thought susceptible of influence through fear or favor, but he of noble blood was chosen, for cause, that such an one was beyond the necessity of a bribe, and by his position independent of favor. This course was adopted in order to secure fair play to each combatant; in truth, fair play was so strictly observed, that he, who by either word or deed, tended to encourage anything in the least unfair, in combat, or who afterwards said or did anything that reflected unjustly on the dishonor, or disadvantage of either combatant, was adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and as a penalty was pilloried, and forever banished from the society of honorable men.

And later yet, in the gay and sportive days of Albion, when the gallant knights, booted and spurred, and shining in their golden armor, appeared at the tournament, with shield and spear, so sacredly was fair play demanded, both during engagement and afterward, that an one occasion, a King who at the time was umpire, suspended for a term of years the title of nobility possessed by the royal Secretary, who in recording the progress of the tournament, failed to notice a brilliant point gained by one of the combatants; this, perhaps, was regarded as a severe punishment for so slight an offense, but yet the honor of the Knight thus slighted, was sorely hurt, and in those good old days, man's honor, that thing most dear, was not to be trifled with.

How strange that we, the favored sons of civilization, enjoying the enlightenment of this, the nineteenth century, should suffer by comparison with the customs of the semi-barbaric ages. These reflections are called forth, by reading a string of silly balderdash, purporting to be a faithful report of a prize fight which took place in Virginia City, Montana Territory, on Monday, January 2d, between Hugh O'Neil and Con Orem, and reported in the Salt Lake Tribune.

This so-called report begins with a biography of Con Orem, giving his various exploits as hunter, wrestler, prize-fighter, etc., and merely as an incident of that biography, mentions the part taken by him in the fight before mentioned. The reporter, in his zeal to show out his favorite, seems to have forgotten his duty as a reporter, and wanders off into Con's history, very innocently leaving out of mind the fact, that Hugh

O'Neil had any part to perform in the fight on Saturday.

While speaking of this, I will give to "him" a few words, nor ought to dwell in silence, but as a friend to Mr. O'Neil, in his behalf, and in behalf of his many friends, who regard themselves wronged by that report, I deem it but a simple act of justice, to place the matter in question in a proper light before the people of this territory, and if needs be, before the sporting world.

The reporter in a good old-fashioned school-boy style, tells us that Con has been "made money very fast"—that he has wrestled for twenty dollars or more, has boxed the buntings, and spent his leisure time in boxing and dangerous games, and has had several deadly fights with old Bruin,—by the way, a friend of mine says that he has undoubtedly killed one or more, as his body was plentifully lubricated with bear oil or some such dangerous compound, which enabled him so gloriously to triumph over Hugh's Herculean strength, or so the fearless reporter often has occasion to say.

That, however, is not in my notes, but I will follow the reporter as far as that direction goes. We are told Mr. O'Neil's age and place of his birth no more; the profession of his trade, is doubtless caused by the writer having exhausted his repertoire of famous deeds, in Mr. Orem's biography, leaving not even a casual complimentary allusion to Mr. O'Neil. He then more forgets to tell the reader that Mr. O'Neil was engaged during the summer in the peaceful and quiet pursuits of agriculture, and in attending the various "benefits" and boxing matches at which his opponent would always be found; this, as a matter of course, was a great advantage in Mr. Orem's favor, an advantage, too, which I am heartily glad he enjoyed, for otherwise no report would arise from a pugilistic encounter between the two men.

Another instance of unfairness is shown in the report of the 12th round, in which Hugh dealt Con a telling blow, which knocked him completely outside the ropes; this is not mentioned in the report; the fact, however, may have been overlooked by the verdant reporter, but the favoritism which is exhibited throughout his report, induces the belief that the neglect was intentional, at any rate I am sure in the opinion, that had such an exploit been achieved by Con, the report of that round would have been published in blazing capitals, and with good cause it should have been so published, and no one would have more readily given him credit for such an achievement than myself.

And again, as a specimen of insinuating meanness, see report of round thirty-seven, in which he says, "Hugh took a pull at the bottle with renovating effect." In the outside show of empty words, with which this sentence is clothed, nothing wrong may appear to the casual reader, but the ill-natured spirit which pervades the sentence is made evident to the careful peruser.

He then has the presumption to deliver himself after the last round, in this wise:

"At this juncture, a sudden feeling seemed to animate the backers of both men (not the men) and the referee was called on by both parties to get the matter arranged. This was accordingly effected to the joyous satisfaction of every true blue present."

Now as to that, all I can say is, that it is infinitely false, and made doubly so by emanating from the pen of a person, whose office on that occasion rendered it imperative to record nothing but the truth, and who, if not lost to all the finer feelings of honor, would have suffered his right hand lopped off rather than become the author of so glaring a falsehood.

The facts in regard to that statement are, that O'Neil's friends were enthusiastic and sanguine—yes, certain of success, and were bolsters in their cries for the fight to go on, and the fight would have proceeded to the bitter end, had it not been for the fact, that the referee told O'Neil that in another round Orem would be a dead man, and asked him if he wanted to kill him; to which O'Neil replied that he did not seek his antagonist's life—and that he would not kill a man to secure the paltry bet of a thousand dollars—and that he was not fighting for money, but merely to satisfy the spectators, that he was a better man than Orem; and the subscriber firmly believes that he nobly succeeded in convincing those present of that fact. If, however, Con Orem or his friends think different, as perhaps some of them are foolish enough to do, I have only to say that an ample opportunity can readily be afforded them to prove it.

either to to-morrow, or any day they may select, inside of two months; and for any amount of money they may see fit to take, and if the proposition is not satisfactory, further date, that we can afford to give a small per cent. just to see the sport go on. So, gentlemen, if you are not satisfied with what you have made from O'Neil, just trot the black flag into the ring, and we will try to do for you in short meter.

For the benefit of those who were not present on Saturday, I would merely recount some of the disadvantages which O'Neil labored under. In the first place, his left hand was completely paralyzed, a man unfit for the prize ring; in the second place, he has no claim to be a professional prize fighter; and thirdly, in the seventh round his left hand was brought violently in contact with a stake, damaging it so much that he was unable to use it in the following one hundred and seventy-eight rounds, virtually fighting the whole battle with one hand; and as far as condition of mind at night, see report of round one hundred and eighty-four, in which it is stated, that after knocking his opponent down he walked back to his corner, and in that round his opponent was punished as severely and with as much strength almost, as in any former round. The physician at the close of the fight, stated that O'Neil could stand another round, his pulse was yet about the same as when entering, varying only five pulsations to the minute. And when the fight was concluded, O'Neil very coolly and vigorously walked to his lodgings, while his antagonist had to be carefully wrapped in a robe and carried to a hotel like a corpse.

The official reporter states, that the difference in weight is fifty-two pounds, while the truth is that the difference did not exceed thirty-five.

I do not desire this article to operate to the detriment of Mr. Orem, for truly he is to be commended for possessing the courage to encounter a man so greatly his superior as Mr. O'Neil has proved himself to be.

Some specimens of unwarranted trickery could be here mentioned, but as they are instances of the past, they may rest for the time being, and it is hoped that future circumstances may be so controlled as to render their exposure altogether unnecessary. Hoping that no occasion may occur, for any further dissatisfaction on this question, I will close by inviting a perusal of this, as a comparison with the report of the great fight, as published in the Montana Post, of Tuesday last.

Since the foregoing was written, I have been informed that Mr. O'Neil's share of the ring money was but eight hundred dollars; the understanding was that the ring money was to be equally divided between the two men. Now, allowing Mr. Orem's share to be the same, would show sixteen hundred dollars; allow a hundred dollars for music, and we had an amount that was realized from the sale of three hundred and forty tickets, at five dollars each, to say nothing of the number of two dollar tickets that are known to have been sold; nor mention the fact, that the hall was large enough to contain one thousand persons, and was full to suffocation almost. An explanation of this fact, would, no doubt, give satisfaction to the friends of both O'Neil and Orem. This explanation, however, is not demanded, as it is foreign to my purpose, and does not seriously hurt Mr. O'Neil or his friends.

A card relative to the fight, signed by the referee, Mr. Nelson, also appears in the columns of the Post, of Jan. 7th, which would have secured more general satisfaction, had it stated the same matter in words similar to those used in the ring on the occasion referred to, but however, it amounts to the same thing, or so near it that there is but small cause of complaint. So without intruding further on the readers' patience, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully,
VINDICATOR.

Virginia City, M. T., Jan. 9, 1865.

GENERAL DANA is placing the freedmen in the vicinity of Vicksburg upon the lands formerly possessed by Jeff. Davis and his brother Joseph, and by the heirs of General Quitman, of filibustering memory. These estates contain about ten thousand acres of excellent land.

Accounts on file in the Department at Washington show the singular fact that, since the rebellion began, forty thousand more Southern whites than blacks have received assistance from the Government.

The fire only caused last night by burning itself out. All the buildings on the corner of Main and Court streets are destroyed. Three persons were killed by the falling of the walls.

The fire east of Sacajawea, destroyed property valued at \$100,000. The Ontario Park Packing establishment, and contents, were destroyed by fire this morning. \$100,000 worth of dressed thousands dollars.

New York, Jan. 20. The Times special says: Every member of the rebel Cabinet, except Trevelyan, has resigned. Congress is withdrawing homeward, and Johnson refuses to take Beauregard's demand, and Lee declines to take command of any army but his own.

In Parliament last night, the Attorney General brought in a bill for the prevention and suppression of outrages on the frontier, and the maintenance and shipment of troops for the purpose of providing for the seizure and examination of all suspected vessels; also give notice to persons proving unwelcome of hospitality in this country to remove from it. The bill was copied a part from the Imperial Age and pasted in act of Congress passed in Washington in 1838. The bill will be read a second reading.

Late advices from El Paso, Texas, confirm the report that the 18th Tennessee cavalry, 600 strong, are encamped at Clifton, Tenn., and have sent word to our lines that they wished to surrender and take the oath of allegiance and go home.

In the Louisiana Senate on the 17th, a resolution passed to third reading, requesting the delegation to Congress to vote for the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery and voting the General Assembly to ratify the amendment.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 24th. The gunboat Advance, arrived from Fort Fisher this forenoon with a portion of the crews of the blockade runner Stag and Charlotte, captured on the 21st while endeavoring to run into Wilmington with cargoes of rifles, blankets, etc., being ignorant of the occupation of Ft. Fisher by our forces.

An important station and grain depot of the Overland Mail contractor at Julesburg, on the Platte, has been abandoned by all except one of the men in charge, in consequence of the Indian massacre in the neighborhood. At last accounts the savages hadn't attacked the station, and it is now held. It will be saved. Gen. Curtis, who commands the troops on the Overland route, telegraphs from Ft. Leavenworth, "If troops are sent down from Colorado Springs hunting the Indians, there is no need of leaving Julesburg, which must be held."

The above was sent in reply to several telegrams from Commander Holladay, urgently appealing for the protection of the mail stations, stating, if Julesburg should be sacked, the Overland Mail must be suspended, and Spring and grass are sufficiently scarce to afford subsistence to the stock of the Company.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Jan. 24th. Quiet prevails along the line of the army, the bad weather prevailing the past few days making it impracticable to carry out any military movements. Deserters are coming into the line very numerous, numbering from twelve to fifty a day; all of whom tell the most full stories of hardships they had endured, scarcity of provisions, etc., and predict the end of the rebellion near.

New York, Jan. 24th. The Times' special says: The War Department is determined to take prompt action in regard to the treatment of Indians with the overland mail, and it is very probable that the section of country now infested by Indians will be so organized as to prevent any future trouble.

New York, Jan. 25th. The Richmond Enquirer takes occasion to renew its appeals for immediate conscription of negroes, and urges Congress to banish all thoughts of negotiations for peace, and devote its whole time to war measures, and says, "Let all resolve that until the enemy who made war shall offer honorable terms of peace, no men in these States will wish for peace; but, that war and continual

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war shall be the object and purpose of these people.

A Charleston letter to the Richmond Despatch says, many of the most furious advocates of secession in 1860, as well as many of the most confident and resolute supporters of our holy cause in 1863, are now most querulous and despondent at the new order of things. Have overtaken our arms and the demoralizing influence of the blockade running trade have wrought this great change, so that, Charleston of to-day is no longer the Charleston of former days.

Local Matters.

One of the most pleasant and real social parties that has ever been given in Utah, was enjoyed by the participants in the dance at the **Temple Hotel** last Thursday evening. There were about forty couples made happy in the "mazy" dance. At 12 o'clock the supper room was thrown open, when the choicest viands and confectionery therein tasted, proved an agreeable and refreshing respite for an hour or so, after which, with renewed merriment, the waltz and quadrille were resumed.

The absence of Maj. Bull deprives the soldiers at this post of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Bear River. There is no event, which the men in this District enjoy so much as work, and it is much to be regretted that the Maj. is for so long a time delayed.

Messrs. Moran & Benson make a kind yet urgent appeal to their delinquent customers to settle their accounts. Butter, eggs, etc., are very agreeable on the table, but they require the greenbacks to "touch them off."

We understand by telegraph that both Houses of the Legislature of Colorado, have passed a resolution asking the President to create a Department of the Plains, and ask that General Connor be assigned to that position.

Mr. SHEPHERD, of S. L. City, has a very desirable house for sale or exchange. It is situated in a pleasant location and would make a fine residence.

A portion of our army in Alabama voted for President under rebel fire. At Taylor's Springs, Alabama, the cavalry under Gen. Hatch were struggling to prevent an advance of Hood, and as the regiment voted for Lincoln, and Johnson, an occasional shell hissed over the ballot-box, and the patter of bullets came up from the swamp. The brave Union boys took turns in voting and fighting.

A FAILURE.—The crew of the great English iron-clad ship Warrior is to be paid off and the vessel dismantled: cause—her utter inefficiency.

PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—1.80.
DUST—Virginia \$30.00; Boise \$27.

**School Books,
SLATES, PENCILS,
Stationery,**
CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPERS

Groceries Provisions & Seeds.

T. D. Brown & Son.
Jan 27/10

**Y. M. L. ASSOCIATION
TAKE NOTICE.**

At a meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, held Jan. 10th, 1896, the following resolution was adopted:

All persons who have been elected Members of the Association and who shall fail to come forward by the first day of FEBRUARY and sign the Constitution and By-Laws and pay all dues required, will not be considered as members.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD, President.
SAMUEL DEAN, Secretary.
Jan 27/10

W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Deeds collected, Deeds, Leases, Powers of Attorney, etc., legally drawn up, and Acknowledgments, Depositions, etc., taken according to Law, for any of the States or Territories.

Office in residence of Mr. Appleby, block west of the Post-Office, G. S. L. City.
Jan 28-10

DENTISTRY.
DR. W. E. BROWN,
DENTIST.

OFFICE at the residence of Mrs. KATA, East Temple Street, S. L. City.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
GILBERT & SONS, HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
CLARK & CO., SCOTT, KERR & CO
Jan 16-10

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
January 25, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that under an order of the President of the United States, dated October 3rd, 1884, the "Entire portion of the Valley of the Utah River within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side," was directed to be set apart as an Indian Reservation.

That by the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1879 (20 Stat. 461), the laws of 1864, pamphlet ed., page 68) the Utah Valley Reservation is "Set apart for the permanent settlement and exclusive occupation of such of the different tribes of Indians of Utah Territory as may be induced to inhabit the same."

Therefore, notice is hereby given, under instructions of the Department of the Interior transmitted to me through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "That all white settlers must forthwith remove from the Utah Reservation," and that on the opening of spring "all persons found therein unlawfully," that is, without a license to trade, a passport, or permission of the proper Indian authorities, will be removed," and that the laws of the United States, applicable to Indian Reservations, will be enforced.

O. H. IRISH,
Supt. Ind. Affairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WE HAVE for sale or exchange the Oats, Wheat, Flour, Barley, Hay, Wood, Wagons, Horses or Mules.

A NEW HOUSE.

Of six rooms, with Kitchen Shed behind, situated on East side of Emigrant Square, 8th Ward, the lot being nearly an acre in extent, with 40 Bearing Fruit Trees.

Apple Orchard and other fruit trees.
SHELLER & SNYDER,
Auction and Commission Merchants and Real Estate Agents.
Jan 23-10

WANTED.—A good girl to cook and do general housework for a respectable family in the city. Apply at Gilbert's store or at the office of H. Livingston, Main street, Great Salt Lake City. Jan 17/10

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons owning interests in the RUSH VALLEY MINING DISTRICT, that a meeting will be held at the Norton & Jaynes' Hall at Stockton, California, on SATURDAY, February 4th, 1896, for the purpose of revising the By-Laws of said Rush Valley Mining District.

ANDREW CAMPBELL,
Recorder.
Jan 19-10

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

East Temple Street.....Salt Lake City.

THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS BEEN open so long to the public, that it is unnecessary for the proprietor to give it any recommendation, except that it has lately been re-modelled and is fitted with the latest additions, has First Class accommodations, good, clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the House is a BAR always furnished with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Jan 1/10 F. LITTLE, Proprietor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

WALKER BROS.

FLOUR,

WHEAT,

OATS,

BARLEY,

CORN MEAL,

BUTTER,

BACON,

ALSO

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

FEET OF

SQUARE EGED LUMBER.

Jan 1/10

128809 WINE AND LIQUORS.

Dealer in

WINE AND LIQUORS.

Old Hennessy, Cognac, Brandy, etc.

Second South Street.

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THE THREE PRINTERS who were caught while attempting to escape to the Panhandle are still being tried by military court martial, which sits in the State Court House. The two Payants, refugees from the Richmond Dispatch office, were being tried yesterday. Though exempt, by act of Congress, from military service, and not belonging to any regular military organization, they are being tried for desertion and if convicted will be shot—by the Printers' Guard! If attempting to go to the enemy is desertion, they are guilty by their own confession, and must be convicted. There is a popular fallacy, which is in a fair way to be exploded by this trial, that desertion is an offence that can only be committed by persons belonging to the land or naval forces.

SENT TO STOCKTON.—Two men were examined yesterday for insanity at Stockton. The first, Albert Woodside, is a native of Massachusetts, aged twenty-nine years, by occupation a miner. He says he is the second of a family predicted by him, that he has been spiritually married, and has come down to the city, and his wife, though he does not know who she is. He swears like a trooper, and excuses himself by saying there is none greater than he. The other, Augustus Royer, aged thirty-six years, a native of Pennsylvania, and a twelve years' resident in California. He says he is charmed, and cannot work in consequence of it. *F. Morn. Call, Jan. 16.*

A lady in Germany lately gave birth to four daughters at once. Her husband fled.

PRINTERS TRIED AS "DESERTERS" IN REBELRY.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 30th December says:

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FREIGHT TO THE MINES!
BODENBURG & KAHN
FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!
Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!
Freight to Idaho City!
Merchandise

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation, for ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by
DRY GOODS
Male or On Teams,

Safety and Dispatch,

REASONABLE TERMS.

And start as early as the 1st of March.

HOWARD LIVINGSTONE.

September 24, 1884. Jan 1st

CALL AT

WALKER BROS

French and English Merinos, Alpaca Lustres, AND

Mohairs, Coburgs, Poplins, Alcotas, Grenadines, Etc., etc.

ALL WOOL REPS,

Fine Black Silks and Gingham, of all qualities,

AMERICAN & FRENCH DELAINES, Jacenett, Swiss, Book, Dotted and Barred Muslins,

Victoria and Bishop's Lawns.

Bleached and Unbleached Table, Damasks,

French Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

ALL WOOL FRENCH SHAWLS, a beautiful selection.

Flowers, Ribbons, Bows, Taffeta and Velvet Ribbons,

French Corsets, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hair Nets, Embroidered and Linen Collars, Fancy Dress Trimmings,

PERFUMERY and STATIONERY, Shakespeare's and other Dramatic Works, Essays, Almanacs, and a great variety of Books suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Also, Wilson's Complete Series of School Books.

DRY GOODS, China, Crockery and Tin Ware, CUTLERY, Miners' and Carpenters' Tools, Groceries, CANDIES

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!
N. S. RANSOFF & CO
WINE AND LIQUOR

NEW STORE,

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Cherry Wine Bitters,

STOCK

AN ELEGANT OVERSEER.

MERCHANDISE

EVERYTHING THAT IS TO BE FOUND

IN A

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy

Where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

Goods.

Liberal Deduction Made

TO

COUNTRY DEALERS.

Remember the place, West 400 to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

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GILBERT & SONS
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